

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT AND HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$2.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.
Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

American House,

(ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE.)
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

LEANDER WILLIAMS informs his friends and the travelling community that he has taken the above well known and commodious house, and is now prepared to entertain guests. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make this house worthy the patronage of the public, and to give satisfaction to all who may call. His Table, 9 or 10 will always be furnished with the best country produce, and every exertion used to promote and secure the accommodation of his guests. As his charges will be moderate, he hopes to receive a share of the patronage of a liberal and discerning public.

Good Stabling with careful Hostlers and plenty of Feed.
March 13, 1845. 137

To the People of Allen County.

THOSE who are acquainted with the superior qualities of "JEW DAVID'S" or "HEBREW PLASTER" and the "PERSIAN PILLS" will doubtless be glad to learn that Dr. L. Beecher of Fort Wayne has just received another fresh supply. The importance of these medicines, and the want alone, supercedes the necessity of saying one word in support of their character. Yet should there be an incredulous Son or Daughter of affliction who has been suffering with Lame Back, Rheumatism, Oppressive Cough, in the Breast or side, or with Swelling, Tumors, Kings Evil, &c. (or either of the "PLASTER" is known to be a sure antidote) or with Liver Affections, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Chills, Scurvy, or any of the diseases prevalent in the Western Country, especially such as originate in an impurity of the blood and circulating fluids, which the "PERSIAN PILLS" never fail speedily to remove, for the benefit of such we will give a few extracts of letters, showing the estimate in which these medicines are held where known.

Crawfordsville, Ind. Jan. 27th 1845.
Messrs. D. Harter & Co.—Gents. I have sold out nearly all the large supply of the justly celebrated "HEBREW PLASTER" and "PERSIAN PILLS" you furnished me three weeks since, and it would be well to keep me well supplied as I find calls for the medicines increasing daily.

I would now state, that I have no articles in my Drug Store that give better satisfaction than the "HEBREW PLASTER" and "PERSIAN PILLS."
N. H. THOMPSON.

Washington, Ind. Aug. 3d, 1844.
Messrs. D. Harter & Co.—Gents. At the request of many, who are anxiously awaiting the new supply of your celebrated "HEBREW PLASTER" and "PERSIAN PILLS" we write you the second time saying that we are out. We have frequent calls for both Plaster and Pills which render our usual satisfaction. Please send us another lot immediately.

Yours Respectfully, G. A. GRIFFIN, WALTERS.

Blomfield, Edgar Co. Ill. May 14th 1844.
Mr. D. Harter & Co.—Gents. We have sold all the celebrated Hebrew Plaster and Persian Pills left in our store. We are anxious to get more, and please send 4 or 5 doz. more immediately. Respectfully O. D. BAILEY.

Postscript July 8, 1844.
Mr. D. Harter & Co.—Gents.—We have sold all the Hebrew Plaster left in our store, and as there is a great call for it we will send you another lot of 3 doz. more and also 1 doz. of the Persian Pills.

Yours Respectfully, H. W. & G. BAILEY.

Blomfield, Edgar Co. Ill. May 27, 1844.
Mr. D. Harter & Co.—Gents.—The Pills and Plaster you sent us, came to hand in good order. We have increased demand for them and it promises to supercede nearly all other kind of medicines in this vicinity.

O. D. BAILEY.
Hardsburg, Ind. Sept. 3, 1844.
Messrs. D. Harter & Co.—Gents.—Your Hebrew Plaster you left with me to sell is all sold out some time since. The Persian Pills are all sold but a few boxes. Both Plaster and Pills give general satisfaction. There seems to be an increasing demand for both articles.

JAMES MCINTOSH.
Williamsport, Ind. Sept. 3, 1844.
D. Harter & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have sold all the Persian Pills that you left here, and should be glad to get more. They are very useful in many cases, and are in great demand. The Pills are called for several times every day. If you cannot come this way soon please send by stage.

Yours, &c. E. BENEZER KING.

Since the above letter was received, we have been informed by the writer, that the case alluded to in the above, was that of a young man living near W. who had been confined in a darkened room, from an aggravated case of inflammation in the eyes, rendering him totally blind. After applying every remedy within his reach, without receiving any benefit, he commenced using the "Persian Pills," and had used them but a short time when all inflammation left him, and his health became permanently reinstated.

For sale by the following Agents:
Doct. L. BEESCHER, Fort Wayne.
S. MORZ, Huntington.
General Agents for Ia. & Ill.
D. HARTER & CO.

DALLEY'S

Magical Pain Extractor Salve,
THE WONDERFUL & BLESSING OF THE AGE.
This salve is the only one known to the world, and will be earnestly sought by every humane Doctor and Patient.

Not only does it rapidly cure what any thing else can, but in addition conquers a host of diseases which have ever defied the skill of every Doctor. Besides it has six intrinsic attributes unknown before in medicine. Viz: entire control over Fre injuries—over every kind of inflammation—over all pain, even of the most violent kind—Sore, Sore, Piles, blisters, surfaces, &c., and Heals, saving no Sore. And has removed 60 scars and contracted chords of eighteen years date. The limits of an advertisement will not permit an enumeration of all the cases where this salve has been found beneficial. Pamphlets can be had, gratis, of the undersigned, giving well authenticated cases of cure effected by it, in cases of Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Affections, Erysipelas, and the Black Tongue, Erysipelas, Broken Breasts, Felons, Carbuncles, Fever Sore, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers Itch, White Swelling, Scrofula, Hives, &c., &c.

Sold by HENRY DALLEY, Albany, N. Y. the Inventor, Manufacturer and sole Proprietor. Also by his agent in Fort Wayne.

May 31—A. B. MILLER.

RAISINS.—A choice lot for sale at the Farm Depot.

CHITENDEN.

CALICOES.—A general assortment of the most recent styles, just received by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

TEA.—Fine flavored Hyson, Young Hyson and Imperial, for sale low.

A. B. MILLER.

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers of Huntington County.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sum of Twenty Cents on each One Hundred Dollars valuation, has been assessed for State Purposes, for the County of Huntington, for the year 1845.

The following amounts are also listed in the different Townships for Township Purposes, viz: Jackson Township 4 cts on each \$100 valuation
Clear Creek " 3 cts " " "
Huntington " 5 cts " " "
Rock Creek " 3 cts " " "
Lancaster " 4 cts " " "
Salmon " 4 cts " " "
Jefferson " 4 cts " " "
Wayne " 5 cts " " "

The Treasurer or his deputy will attend at the usual places of holding Elections in—
Jackson Township, Monday, 15th Sept.
Clear Creek " Tuesday, 16th "
Huntington " Wednesday, 17th "
Rock Creek " Thursday, 18th "
Lancaster " Friday, 19th "
Salmon " Saturday, 20th "
Jefferson " Sunday, 21st "
Wayne " Tuesday, 23rd "
Huntington " Wednesday, 24th "

For the purpose of receiving such Taxes, the undersigned will attend at the usual places of holding Elections at the time the Treasurer or his deputy shall attend in the different Townships for the receipt of Taxes, will have to settle the same at his office in the Town of Huntington before the 1st of January, 1846, and upon their failure to do so the Treasurer is compelled to collect the same by distraint and selling property for that purpose.

W. B. LOUGHRIDGE,
Treasurer Huntington Co. Ind.
June 21st, 1845.

Tress Hoop Manufactory

IN FORT WAYNE.

J. HOWE informs the Cooper of Northern Indiana that he has commenced the manufacture of TRESS HOOPS at the Machine Shop in the rear of the City Mills. All persons who use the article would do well to give him a call, as he warrants his Hoops to be equal, if not superior, to any brought from the East. He asks no protection, nor does he wish to have an entire monopoly of the market; neither does he ask that articles in his line made elsewhere should have a heavy duty imposed on them that they might be sold at a cheaper rate. He hopes all friends of domestic industry will give a preference to home-made articles, when, as in this case, they are better and cheaper than the imported.

Orders from a distance, supplied at short notice, and a liberal discount made to dealers.

WANTED.—Any quantity of cut or split Black Wing Hickory, from 6 to 12 inches thick, eight feet long, and free from knots or other defects, at the lowest price for cash.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Hoops.
Oct 12, 1844—115

"Truth needs no Boasting."

This is an old and a true saying. What would be the use of calling "public attention" to any thing, whether in the medical line or other wise, unless it had stood the test of truth?

THE COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

HOARHOUND CANDY

INVENTED BY

JOHN PEASE & SONS, No. 45 Division Street, New York City. Agents of FIVE YEARS' use and praise, from all sections of the Union, because it has effected such cures as no other medicine could.

It is a compound of the most valuable and salutary ingredients, and by its combination if one of these articles should be used separately, and without relief in the Compound Extract, the benefit of the whole is experienced in one compound, and still it is so pleasant that any child will eat it.

JOHN PEASE & SONS, 45 Division St. N. Y.
For sale by A. B. MILLER,
Agent for Ft. Wayne.

June 28—v.

CONSUMPTIVES,

Read the Wonderful Cure Performed by

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

The wonderful cures performed by this invaluable medicine in Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side and Breast, Throat, Stomach, and Throat, and all affections of the Lungs and Breast, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects. There is no account of a medicine from the civilized world, furnishing a parallel; the almost miraculous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine are unprecedented.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE: Dear Sir—In last October, while engaged with Mr. Joseph Smith in a saw mill near Wayneburg, Ia, I was attacked, with a cough, from being exposed at night, gradually increased, attended with spitting of blood, and a severe pain in my breast, loss of appetite, fever, &c., &c., which was entirely dependent on my exertions for support, yet was obliged to leave my business and return home. I was then attended by several Physicians, but still grew worse, until my usual strength gave me up. I was then attended by you, my wife observing in one of the public prints, and advertisement of

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, procured me one bottle from Francis McClure, your agent in Lewisburg, which relieved me. I continued until I had taken five bottles. I am now able to return to my work again. I write this to offer you my sincere thanks, and you are at liberty to make this known so that if any human being is suffering as I have been, they may have recourse to your invaluable medicine.

Yours truly, JOHN P. BORSSE.

Be cautious to ask for the original Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as all other preparations in this valuable line are fictitious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, whose office has been removed to the N.W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

A. B. MILLER,
Agent, Fort Wayne.

May 31—v.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS for sale by

A. B. MILLER.

From the Baltimore Republican.

CAPT. FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The National Intelligencer contains a very interesting sketch of Captain Fremont and company's trip to Oregon, being his second expedition on account of Government and the intelligence he gives of that country highly important and valuable. The Rocky Mountains are shown to be not the formidable barriers supposed. Capt. F. crossed them at four different places—instead of being desolate and impassable, are shown to have many excellent passes. (Of which the South Pass is the finest,) and to embosom beautiful valleys, caves, and parks, with lakes and mineral springs, rivaling and surpassing the most enchanting parts of the Alpine regions in Switzerland. The Great Salt Lake, one of the wonders of nature, and perhaps without a rival in the world, (being a saturated solution of salt, of a hundred miles diameter,) is for the first time revealed to our view, by one who has surveyed its shores and navigated its waters. The Bear River valley, with its rich bottoms, fine grass, well wooded mountains, with springs, mineral springs, so far as volcanic, volcanic crater, and saline effluences, and four thousand five hundred feet above the sea, is for the first time described. The name of the Sierra Nevada—the river Sacramento and San Joaquin, which constitute the waters of the Great Desert, and the same of the Bay of San Francisco—and the same of the Great Desert, and its inhabitants, which lies south of the latitude of that bay, and extends many degrees east towards the Rocky Mountains. None of these objects have heretofore been described by any traveller.

The Bencivento river, which has a place on so many maps, and whose course is traced from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is declared to have no existence but in the imagination of writers and map-makers. Of the geographical discoveries and descriptions, the most striking is that of the Great Basin, or vast interior plain, which lies between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains east and west, and between the Blue mountains and the Wahsatch on the south, and embracing an area of five or six hundred miles diameter. The elevation of the Sierra Nevada, being more lofty than the Rocky Mountains, accounts for the formation of the Great Basin, as Capt. Fremont calls it, and of which he is the first to announce its existence to the world. A basin which may hold such a large mass of water, and which has for its rim a circle of mountains whose summits penetrate the regions of eternal snow, is certainly a new and grand object to be revealed.

Captain Fremont departed on his second expedition from the little town of Kansas, on the Missouri frontier, on the 29th May, 1843. His party consisted principally of Creole and Canadian French, and American—amounting in all to thirty-nine men; among whom were several of those who had accompanied him on his former tour. Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick was selected as their guide, and Mr. Charles Preuss was associated with the expedition in the same capacity as before. The party were armed generally with Hall's carbines, and were furnished with a brass twelve pound howitzer. The camp equipment and provisions were transported in twelve carriages, each drawn by two mules, and a light covered wagon, mounted on springs, conveyed the instruments.

The route appears to have been for many days through a pleasant and level prairie country, intersected with numerous streams, in general well timbered on their margin with ash, elm, cotton wood, and very large oak. This agreeable state of things did not, however, long continue; for the narrative says: "Shortly after leaving our encampment on the 26th of June, we found suddenly that the nature of the country had entirely changed. Bare sand hills very few were surrounded us in the undulating ground along which we were moving, and the plants peculiar to a sandy soil made their appearance in abundance."

The fourth of July was spent at Vrain's fort, in lat. 40 deg. 16 min. 52 sec. north, and long. west 105 deg. 12 min. 23 sec.

The party were in the neighborhood of Pike's peak on the 11th July. We are told respecting the country through which we were now travelling, that—

"With occasional exceptions, comparatively so very small as not to require mentioning, these prairies are everywhere covered with a close and vigorous growth of a great variety of grasses, among which the most abundant is the buffalo grass, (setaria dioecoides). Between the Plate and Arkansas rivers, that part of this region which forms the basin drained by the waters of the Colorado, with which our operations made us more particularly acquainted, is based upon a foundation of calcareous rocks. The soil of all this country is excellent, admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, and would support a large agricultural and pastoral population. A glance at the map accompanying this report, along our several lines of travel, will show you that this plain is watered by many streams."

On the 17th July, Captain Fremont visited the celebrated Springs, from which the Boiling Springs River takes its name, and gives the following graphic sketch of their locality:—

"Leaving the camp to follow slowly, I rode ahead in the afternoon in search of the springs. In the mean time, the clouds, which had been gathered all the afternoon over the mountains, began to roll down upon me; and a storm so violent burst upon me, that it appeared I had entered the store-house of the thunder storms. I continued, however, to ride along up the river until about sunset, and was beginning to be doubtful of finding the springs before the next day, when I came suddenly upon a large smooth rock, about twenty yards in diameter, where the water from several springs was bubbling and boiling up in the midst of a white incrustation with which it had covered a portion of the rock. As this did not correspond with a description given me by the hunters, I did not stop to taste the water; but, dismounting, walked a little way up the river, and passing through a narrow track of shrubbery bordering the stream, stepped directly upon a huge white rock, at the foot of which the river already became a torrent, foamed along, broken by a small fall. A deer which had been drinking at the springs was startled at my approach, and, springing across the river,

bounded off up the mountain. In the upper part of the rock, which had apparently been formed by deposition, was a beautiful white basin, overhung by current bushes, in which he cold clear water bubbled up, kept in constant motion by the escaping gas, and overflowing the rock, which it had almost entirely covered with a smooth crust of glistening white. On the opposite side of the river is another locality of springs, which are entirely of the same nature. The water has a very agreeable taste, which Mr. Preuss found very much to resemble that of the famous Selter Springs in the grand duchy of Nassau."

July 20.—The narrative states: "We continued our march up the stream, along a green sloping bottom, between pine hills on the one hand, and the main Black hills on the other, towards the ridge which separates the waters of the Plate from those of the Arkansas. As we approached the dividing ridge, the whole valley was radiant with flowers; blue, pink, white, scarlet, and purple, varied with each other in splendor. Escarpments were one of the highly characteristic plants, and a bright looking flower (gaultheria aristata) was very frequent to be seen growing in this portion of the dividing grounds. Crossing the waters of the Plate, fields of blue flag added to the magnificence of the mountain scenery; this was a luxuriant four feet in height, which was a luxuriance of growth that I rarely saw this almost universal plant attain throughout the journey."

Here we met with the following interesting passages:—

"We continued our road down the river, and at about 10 o'clock a family of emigrants—two men, women and several children—who appeared to be bringing up the rear of the caravan. I was struck with the appearance of these people, some six or eight years of age, which really looked as well as if they had been all the summer at work on some good farm. It was strange to see one small family travelling along through such a country, so remote from civilization. Some nine years since such a security might have been a fatal one; but since their disastrous defeat in the country, a little north the Blackfoot have ceased to visit these waters. Indians, however, are very uncertain in their localities; and the friendly feeling, also, of those now inhabiting the country, is very different from that of the former."

"Crossing, in the afternoon, the point of a narrow strip, we descended into a beautiful bottom, formed by a lateral valley, which presented a picture of home beauty that went directly to our hearts. The edge of the wood for several miles along the river, was dotted with the white covers of emigrants wagons, collected in groups at different camps, where the smokers were rising lazily from the fires, around which the women were engaged in preparing the evening meal, and the children playing on the grass; and herds of cattle, grazing about on the bottom, had an air of quiet security and civilized comfort that made a rare sight for the traveller in such a remote wilderness."

"In common with all the emigration, they had been, for several days in this beautiful valley, in order to recruit their animals on its luxuriant pasturage after their long journey, and prepare them for the hard travel along the comparatively sterile banks of the Upper Columbia."

"On the 23d we had approached within something more than a mile of a Shoshone village, when suddenly a single horseman emerged from it at full speed. He flowed by another and another, in rapid succession; and then party after party poured into the plain, until, when the foremost rider reached us, all the whole intervening plain was occupied by a mass of horsemen, which came charging down upon us with guns and naked swords, lances, and bows and arrows—Indians, entirely naked, and warriors fully dressed for war, with the long red streamers of their war bonnets reaching nearly to the ground—all mingled together in the bravest of savage warfare. They had been thrown into a sudden tumult by the appearance of our flag, which, among these people is regarded as an emblem of hostility; and during the last separation, that it arose from Robert's jealousy of him; and the circumstances of the accompanying Col. Starks, to protect his only son from the Indians, had been told upon by Roberts as a ground of discord, in a petition to the Virginia Legislature."

The thought that an innocent woman was suffering so unjustly on his account, made General Jackson's sensitive mind most uneasy and unhappy. He immediately sought out Roberts and expostulated with him on the injustice and cruelty of his cavalier's suspicion; but the interview ended in mutual defiance. At length news came that the Virginia Legislature had actually granted the divorce in accordance with Roberts' petition. Forthwith Andrew Jackson hastened to Natheez, and offered his hand and his heart to the innocent and amiable woman, who had who had been made so unhappy by false and unfounded accusations. He came to Natheez, to give the world the highest evidence he could give of her innocence."

Although free to form a new connexion, Mrs. Roberts declined the proffered offer. But Andrew Jackson was not to be outdone. He addressed her in the language of Ruth to Naomi: "Entreat me not to leave thee, not to return from following after thee, for where thou goest I will go, where thou shalt lodge I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried." A promise which he literally fulfilled in refusing the sarcophagus of the Emperor Alexander Severus, that he might be buried by her. At length, after some three months, Mrs. Roberts, being convinced that the chivalry which prompted the proposal had become associated with genuine love, accepted the offer, and they were married in this city or its vicinity, and returned to Tennessee. On arriving there, finding that the divorce had not gone through all the forms, required by the laws of Virginia, at the time of their marriage here, the ceremony was again performed there.

AMERICAN TOAST.—"The ladies!—the only enduring aristocracy, who rule without laws—judge without jury—decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong."

THE BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF

The following is a table of contrast presented by the Gazette, for the purpose of depreciating the character of the present law:

	per cent.
Cool,	72
Coarse cottons,	58
Iron,	89
Salt,	72
Champagne,	12
Silk,	25
Fine Linen,	25
Precious Stones,	15

This list is borrowed from some free trade paper, and exultingly presented by the Gazette, to show that while poor men are taxed heavily, rich men are taxed lightly.

Now just look at that table; does it make any difference to a working man what the duties on champagne, silks, fine linen, and precious stones are? Let them be high or low, he never pays for them, for he never uses them. — Delaware Journal.

Here is the candid admission of a very candid, as well as intelligent, political opponent. It does not make any difference to the working man, this whig editor says, what the duties charged on these articles of luxury consumed by the idle rich, for he (the working man) never uses them. He (the editor) ever thinks that articles of luxury, such as champagne, silks, fine linen, and precious stones, are not articles which the poor do use, need not be taxed at all. Instead of which—just look at the picture published above. Salt, which he poor cannot do without, taxed 72 per cent—champagne wine, which the workman never uses—12 per cent. And this is the tariff which protects domestic industry.

"The poor who consume salt, in any of its numerous preparations, pay a tax of 72 per cent on every article used. The factory stock owner, after giving 30 per cent dividends, buys champagne wine, and is taxed 12 per cent only. The working man who buys a cotton shirt is taxed 50 per cent. The manufacturer, whose wealth makes him afford a linen shirt, is taxed 25 per cent."

Beautiful system—filling the rich with good things and sending the poor empty away. — U. S. Jour.

METALIC GRAFTING.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that a process called grafting, is practised for deception, in the copper region of Lake Superior, which he thus describes:—

"English River you know is the Mecca of the copper hunter—the point to which all make a pilgrimage, and from which each man takes away a specimen of copper and silver ore—some for honest purposes, and some, to use the technical language of the country, for 'grafting.' This is done as follows: A man takes a piece of ore from Eagle River or Copper Harbor—goes and fixes it in some rock or soil, and sends some one in the secret, to look for it, who, as soon as he discovers it, cries out, 'Eureka!' and then the original owner takes it, and goes forth into the civilized world, with the finder's statement duly set forth, of the when and whereabouts, to form a company. The members of which company imagine themselves, very honestly, themselves, to be in possession of a vein of ore equally rich with that at Eagle River, or Copper Harbor. To such ignorance is bliss. They will find out their mistake in due season. I certainly have no disposition to break in rudely upon their golden dreams. I hope they may have much, very much joy in the anticipation."

ARRANGING OF THE MEXICANS.—The following anecdote is furnished to us by an intelligent citizen of the United States, who has visited Mexico, and declares the authenticity of the extraordinary conversation which he relates. It is the boasts of Ampudia are not here redeemed than were those of Santa Ana; or if the invaders of Texas, who now threaten to cross the Rio Grande into the newly acquired territory, be not more successful than the soldiers of San Jacinto, they shall have another of the most remarkable captures performed to the history of bold promises and puny performances, which the age of rhodomontades has ever produced:

"The army that invaded Texas in 1835, was followed by General Santa Ana, in his chariot, from the city of Mexico, about three weeks after the army had marched forward. On the day previous to the departure of Santa Ana, he was waited upon by the foreign ministers, and the most distinguished citizens in the city of Mexico, to wish him God speed, &c. The General was in high spirits, and entertained his guests with an animated relation of his plans of invading and subjugating Texas. He said that he would be at such place on such a day, and at that place on such another day, and keep driving the Texian rebels until he expelled them from that country; and then, at the cannon's mouth, he would establish the boundary line between Texas and the United States at the Sabine; and if the President of the United States (Jackson) did not like it, he would then march on to the city of Washington with his army; and, referring to the English minister then present, he declared that he would lay in ashes, as it once before had been. Such were the views and boasts of the great Mexican chief in 1835, and the same is now the view of the populace. — Union.

CALIFORNIA.—The Northern part of California is said to be as fine a country as Kentucky, with a milder climate, as the latitude 40 on the Pacific agrees with the same latitude in Southern Europe. There are Indians in the wooded streams, who have never seen the face of a white man, and North California is capable of supporting a population as large as the whole Southern States. It is remarked by Humboldt that the people of the Provinces of New Spain are altogether dissimilar to the mixed Indian race of the southern provinces, and that an irreconcilable antipathy prevails between them. The northern Mexicans are of the pure white race, from the northern part of Spain, descendants of the Goths of Discey and Castile, a kin to the Saxon. Paty, in his narrative, speaks of the great facility with which the Americans are incorporated, and assimilated with the Spaniards of the Internal Provinces.

Swiss.—A gentleman from Texas, now in Europe, writes that a colony of 15,000 Swiss are preparing to leave this country and settle in Texas this fall.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISALS

The N. Y. Sun says:—Merchants as well as underwriters are becoming uneasy at the prospect of war with Mexico, not arising from any apprehension of the naval force of Mexico but of the abuse of the privilege of issuing letters of marque and reprisals to their Mexican. We do not think that there is ground for this alarm. If we are at war with any power, it is with Mexico. All other nations, all subjects and citizens of powers at peace with the United States are prohibited from taking a license from Mexico to depredate upon our commerce. All who are not Mexicans, and found cruising against the commerce of the United States, will be considered, and are, in fact and in law, pirates, and will be treated accordingly. It will be easy to distinguish them by language, and a few examples it is thought will be sufficient to put a stop to their cowardly, dishonest and murderous operations. The Mexicans have but a very limited marine, and have scarcely energy or enterprise sufficient to put ten privateers afloat; but a war will afford a pretext to adventurers of other nations to commence a system of robbery under letters of marque, and the best means which we can adopt to defend ourselves against them, will be to pursue the course which the President has already marked out, and punish them as pirates. — Balt. Rep.

Maria, SATURN, AND VENUS.—The planet Mars will attain its nearest approach to the earth on the 21st of this month, at which time it will be little less than fifty millions of miles distant. So near an approach of Mars to our planet, a New York paper says, occurs but once in seventeen years; and its appearance is now more brilliant than it has been since 1833. It now rises in the southeast about eight in the evening, and may be distinguished by its remarkably bright and deep red color. About fifteen degrees westward is seen the planet Saturn; while in the opposite quarter of the heavens, over the horizon yet glowing with the fires of the expiring sun hangs suspended, brilliant with soft and silvery light, the star of evening, Venus.

A QUIETUS FOR CROSS BABIES.—By this we do not mean knocking their brains out against the bed post, nor any thing of the sort. Nor do we mean giving them peroxide, Diffie's elixer, Dalby's carminative, black drop, or any poison. The only requisite to quiet the squalling, squelching, miserable little wretch of a baby, is that it shall possess a nose. In the midst of its screaming, press your finger gently and repeatedly across the cartilage of that useful organ, and in less than two minutes it will be asleep. The eastern newspaper from which this important discovery is derived, says in one minute; but we allow two to prevent any disappointment. — Ex. paper.

PUTTING THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.—The watchmen, of the city of Albany, have recently presented Mr. CLAY with a superb saddle. In his letter to them in reply, he assures them that he will never always to put the saddle on the right horse. It is already suspected by many, that he is essaying at present to put his new saddle on the black horse called Abolition. — Louisville Democrat.

PARISIAN CHIT-CHAT.—The following story is going the rounds of the Parisian saloons:—

A young Russian nobleman whose time for returning to his own country was nearly expired, without bringing with him the inclination to quit our gay city, (an imperial ukase forbids any Russian noble to be absent from the country for more than two years, on pain of having his estates confiscated,) hit upon the following expedient—or rather, it is said to have been put into his head by the fair cause of his desire to stay among us. He made himself liable for

